The New-York Times.

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citing both indignation and disgust. A sorry compliment it is to Messrs. A. & B., to have a Cabinet officer publicly declare his belief that those gentlemen are in the market, by taking them by the ear in the Hall of Representatives, and plying the "arguments" which are expected to induce them to change their convictions of duty, and vote against the clearly-expressed will of their constituents. A personal friend, in private, might take such a liberty; but a member of the Government to do it, unblushingly, in open day, and in the Capitol itself, displays a moral obtuseness on the part of the advocate equaled only by the insult to the object of his attack.

Again has your correspondent's foreshadowings been vindicated by the refusal of the Government to give General WALKER a trial at New-Orleans, a fitting commentary upon the charges preferred against them by the General in his Mobile speech. You will remember that weeks ago I assured you that if WALKER was put upon trial, he would convict the President of complicity with his filibuster plans, and for that reason expressed the belief that he would not get the trial. Stipendiary process may deny it as they will, the day must come when the chief facts upon this point presented in General WALKER's speech will be so substantiated that few can be found incredulous enough to doubt them.

I understand, by letters from Louisiana, that it is in contemplation in the Legislature of that State to choose a United States Senator to succeed Mr. BENJAMIN during the present session. There are in that body 23 Slidell Democrats, 36 Americans and Anti-Slidell or Independent Democrats. The Americans, strange to say, are represented to be unanimously in favor of the election of Mr. SOULE, and it would not be surprising therefore if we hear soon that he has been chosen. In such an event, it would be more difficult than ever for Mr. SLIDELL to resign his seat for the mission to Paris, because his successor would be assuredly taken from the western part of the State, which would prevent Mr. S. from insuring the filling of the vacancy with any one entirely acceptable to him and his friends.

Ex Mayor COLLINS, of Tuolumne, Cal., a Commercial Agent of the United States in Russia, is now here, and it is hoped that information which he has in his possession to lay before the Secretary of State may lead to the negotiation of a treaty which will open a valuable trade between California and the Amoor River. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE ...WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

On motion of General QUITMAN, a resolution was adopted calling on the President to communicate the number of soldiers engaged in the late war with Great Britain, and in the Indian wars at the same period; also, a statement showing a proximate estimate of the expenditure of extending them the benefits of the revolutionary pension laws.

This information is desired preliminary to action on the bill pending for that purpose.

The House was engaged in consideration of the resolution as to whether Mr. CAMPBELL do have further time to take testimony in the Ohio Contested Election case.

After a call of the House, in order to procure a full attendance, the question was taken on the amendment proposed by the minority of the Election Committee, that Mr. CAMPBELL, the sitting member, and Mr. VALLANDINGHAM, the contestant, be allowed forty days to take supplementary testimony, and it was rejected by 13 majority.

The resolution of the majority of the Committee, that it is inexpedient to allow further time to take testimony, as asked by the sitting member, was adopted by 13 majority.

The Speaker laid before the House the following amended answer of J. D. WILLIAMSON, that presented yesterday being unsatisfactory. It is addressed to the Speaker of the House:

SIR: In answer to the question propounded to me by the House, I would most respectfully state, that when the subpœna was served upon me, summoning me before your Select Committee, I consented to appear, and prepared to do so, but being under heavy bonds in New-York, not to leave the Jail limits of that City, I called upon the Sheriff and told him I had been summoned to appear before the Committee, and desired that my bonds should not be forfeited during my absence. He replied, that if I left the city voluntarily my bonds would be forfeited, and my pledges of faith broken—but if my attendance was compelled, it was his opinion, as well as that of my attorney, that my bail would not suffer loss. Upon this advice I acted, supposing it was right, and never knowing, or intending to commit any contempt of your honorable body. I would cheerfully, and without hesitation, have appeared before the Committee, and answered all questions put to me touching the investigation they were pursuing, had it not been for the restraints thrown around me in New-York. I now hold myself in readiness to answer all such proper questions as the Committee may put to me."

Mr. STANTON remarked that the witness had appeared before the Committee and answered, very promptly, and without equivocation, every question propounded. As to whether he answered correctly, it was for the country to judge, and on Mr. STANTON's motion WILLIAMSON was discharged from custody.

The President's Kansas Message was then considered.

Mr. GROW called attention to the fact that while the President transmitted a copy of the Minnesota Constitution and official returns of the election, making no recommendation concerning its admission as a State, he sent in a copy of the Lecompton Constitution with no returns—but with a recommendation that Kansas be admitted under that instrument. The President's Message, instead of communicating any desirable information, abounds in epithets and slanders against the people of Kansas. Mr. GROW gave way to

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, who withdrew the resolution he had previously submitted, and introduced another, with the view of obtaining information. If they were to believe the opinion expressed by gentlemen on all sides of the Chamber, this was one of the most momentous questions ever presented to the consideration of Congress. Intimations had been thrown out here, and at the other end of the Capitol, that the decision of this question might perhaps result in precipitating events disastrous in an eminent degree to the character and welfare of the country. If this expression of opinion rested on any idle-founded existing state of facts, it was necessary that the country should know what they are. When a navigator was about to embark on a voyage, it was important for him to ascertain its departure. If we are about to enter on a new order of things, let the world, the country, and history know the facts in which this order of things is to be initiated. There is a wide diversity of opinion relative to existing affairs in Kansas. Allegations have been made of fraud, corruption, outrage, and infamy which, if true, and gentlemen by their action indorse what has been done, they become accessories after the fact, in perpetuating those frauds. It was due to themselves, and to those whom they represent, and due to those who are to come after them, and to the world, that the facts should be obtained in an authoritative form. What possible objection could there be to inquire into the facts. The truth has never harmed anybody on a great public question of this character. There should be a call for information from all the sources where it can be obtained. He trusted no gentleman would attempt to precipitate a vote on a question which lies at the bottom of the subject of the admission of Kansas until they shall obtain all the facts connected with the origin of the Lecompton Constitution, and facts which have transpired since its formation, so far as they can affect the propriety of the admission of Kansas into the Union. He asked for no facts not directly pertinent to the question. It had been said in some quarters, that the effect of such a call would be to delay action and add to the prevailing excitement in the country. His call was not to effect delay, but to hasten the work they were to do. Who were anxious to take this fearful leap in the dark, when they could have the facts before them to light their path? He did not propose a call for information on all that has occurred there, for he held in his hand a statement which satisfied him that there ought to be an investigation. He sent up to be read a letter from ex-Secretary STANTON.

Mr. LETCHER raised the point of order that Mr. GROW could not durge out the floor to Mr. HARRIS.

Mr. GROW yielded the floor altogether to the last named gentleman.

Mr. STANTON's letter was then read. In it he says, among other things, that, on their arrival in Kansas, both he and Gov. WALKER supposed the question of Slavery was the only cause of contention, and that they treated this as the chief subject of difference. He soon found, however, that this view was altogether too limited. It did not reach the true ground of the controversy. Mr. STANTON then proceeds to speak of the complaints of the great mass of the people concerning the local government forced on them by fraud and violence, and their utter want of confidence in the controlling, unscrupulous partisans who had falsified the returns, and who sought to underrate both him and the Governor because they rejected the Oxford returns, &c.

Mr. HARRIS remarked that in addition to this he might read a letter from Ex-Gov. WALKER of similar import. It was quite remarkable the great diversity of opinion which exists between the Executive and those who derived their appointment from him to administer the affairs of Kansas. How then could it be supposed that the people of the country would be misled on this question? He concluded by submitting a resolution that the President's Message and the Lecompton Constitution be referred to a Select Committee of fifteen, to be appointed by the Speaker, with instructions to inquire into all facts connected with the formation of the said Constitution, and the laws under which the same originated, and into all the facts and proceedings which have transpired since the formation of the Constitution, and whether it is satisfactory to the legal voters of the Territory—the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

The Speaker said that Mr. HARRIS could offer his resolution only as an amendment to Mr. HOUSTON's motion to refer the Message to a Select Committee of thirteen.

Mr. HARRIS believed the ruling of the Speaker correct, and, in order to at once ascertain the fate of his resolution, moved the previous question.

Mr. STEPHENS in vain appealed to Mr. HARRIS to withdraw the motion, and then moved a call of the House.

Mr. CURTISS moved an adjournment.

Cries of "Let's take the question," mingled with vociferations, "No! no!"

Great disorder prevailed.

A Voice—"Go it boys, the fight's commenced. Ha! ha!"

The House, by yeas and nays, first voted down the motion to adjourn, and then a motion to adjourn till Monday. Both parties were evidently nerved for the fight. Somebody on the Democratic side moved an adjournment till Tuesday.

Mr. CLINGMAN—"We are getting into a snarl. I move an adjournment."

Mr. CAMPBELL, amid confusion, proposed that the several propositions for adjournment be withdrawn, and that the House come to a direct vote on the pending propositions respecting the Message.

This was received with laughter, and cries of "No, no." "You can't steal a march on us in that way," and "That is the very thing we want to avoid."

Mr. KEITT moved an adjournment.

Mr. STANTON raised a point of order.

Mr. COBB asked to be excused from voting, and also that the question be determined by yeas and nays.

Mr. WARREN, this being Friday, moved that the private calendar be taken up. [Laughter.]

The confusion was great, members standing in all parts of the hall.

The Speaker asked them to please come to order, and knocked with his gavel till they did so.

Cries of "Call the roll."

A motion was made from the Democratic side for an adjournment, the Republicans impatiently demanding the yeas and nays on that question.

Mr. SEWARD, in a loud voice, said, "It's too late."

Cries of "Order," "Order."

The motion to adjourn was negatived by 14 majority.

The Speaker announced the pending question to be the excuse of Mr. COBB from voting.

Mr. HOUSTON—That being an important question I move for a call of the House. [Laughter.] It involves the fate of the country.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, called Mr. HOUSTON to order.

Mr. LETCHER asked to be excused from voting on the question to excuse Mr. COBB from voting. [Laughter.]

After similar proceedings, and the confusion continuing, Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, asked whether it would be in order to move that when the House adjourns it adjourn to meet in the old hall. [Laughter.] He thought that the majority of this House would willingly go back, being satisfied with this experiment.

The Speaker said that the motion was not now in order.

Mr. JONES gave notice that he should make it when in order.

The House, at 5¾ o'clock, again refused to adjourn, by a majority of 21. Some of the members paired off for dinner.

Mr. CAMPBELL again asked whether it would be in order for him to move his compromise that all other questions be withdrawn, and that the House come to a direct vote on the propositions to refer the Message. [Laughter.]

The Speaker thought it was hardly in order.

Another motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. WARREN moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. [Laughter.]

Many gentlemen on the Democratic side asked to be excused from voting, while some would not vote at all.

Mr. LETCHER wished to know whether it would be in order to excuse them all in a lump. [Laughter.]

The Speaker replied negatively.

Mr. SEWARD wanted to make a few remarks.

Cries of "Go on," "Go on," "Hear him," "Hear him," but objections were interspersed.

Mr. WARREN said that after Mr. LETCHER's suggestion Democrats would be justified in not voting.

The house continued disorderly, not one half of its members being in their seats.

A gentleman in the crowd wished to know whether he could move that a daguerreotypist be sent for to take a view of the scene. [Laughter.]

The Speaker said it would not be in order exactly, at this time. [Merriment.]

A Voice—"How in the d——s name can they take pictures by gas-light?"

"Ha! ha! ha! ha!" all over the House.

Various questions, principally relating to an adjournment, were then determined negatively by Yeas and Nays.

Several clerks broke down in calling the roll, and as often inexperienced subordinates were dispatched to their relief.

Members were continually going out to, and coming in from, lunch, and some were eating at their seats.

"Come," said one, "let's adjourn—what's the use of continuing this farce?"

Another replied—"I'll bring my bed and stay here till Monday before I give way to the Lecomptonites."

A Voice—Good for you!

Seven o'clock—Both parties still determinedly hold out.

Mr. FLORENCE wanted to know if the morning hour had expired? [Laughter.]

The yeas and nays were continually taken, principally on motions to adjourn.

Mr. MILES asked, and was excused from voting.

The Yeas and Nays were taken to settle the question.

Mr. PHILIPS moved a reconsideration of that vote, and to lay that motion on the table. [Laughter.]

To determine whether the question should be taken by Yeas and Nays, Tellers were appointed to take a vote, and 97 voted in the affirmative.

Mr. KEITT—I demand a count.

Vociferations, "Let's have it." "Let's have it."

A Voice from the Republican side—"We give it up."

Mr. KEITT—I don't. I demand a count.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, thought they had better have a call of the House.

The Tellers reported that none of the members had voted in the negative.

Mr. KEITT—Then there is no quorum.

A Voice—Yes there is, but gentlemen will not vote.

The Speaker said it was not necessary there should be a quorum to call the yeas and nays.

Mr. WARREN generally agreed with the Speaker, but must now appeal from his decision and demand the yeas and nays. [Laughter.]

The Speaker said Mr. WARREN could not appeal, as an appeal was already pending.

Cries of "Good" and laughter.

The Yeas and Nays continued to be taken on trivial motions from the Democratic side.

Mr. WARREN suggested, as they had been so long engaged on Kansas, they had better do a little for his State, Arkansas.

Loud laughter followed this, amid which Mr. WARREN was called to order from the Republican side.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, thought they had better first dispose of Kansas by referring the President's Message.

Mr. KEITT and others called him to order.

The Speaker endeavored to calm the confusion, and requested gentlemen to take their seats.

Mr. CLAY—Suppose a gentleman occupies another's seat, what then?

The SPEAKER—He can be ousted.

Mr. LETCHER inquired whether it could be done by legal process. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, appealed to the Republicans for the liberty to speak for an hour. He said if this privilege was denied his personal popularity would be sacrificed. [Laughter.]

Among the questions voted on was a motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House excused Mr. MILES from voting; on the motion to excuse Mr. GARNETT from voting; on the motion to excuse Mr. LETCHER from voting; and on the motion by Mr. SEWARD to lay on the table the appeal by Mr. STANTON from the decision of the Speaker, that a motion to adjourn till Monday may be entertained for a second time.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, rose to a privileged question, saying that the heat from above was blistering his head, which is bald, and he asked unanimous consent to wear his handkerchief over it. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE, whose head is also bald, objected, causing renewed laughter.

TEN o'clock—Several members asleep and the galleries thinning out.

Mr. FLORENCE wanted to know when the morning hour would expire? [Laughter.]

A Voice—In two hours.

On excusing Mr. WARREN from voting, no quorum voted, although one was present.

Mr. HAMMONDS asked whether it was in order to take a recess.

Two unsuccessful motions were then made to adjourn. On the last one only fifteen members voted in the affirmative, and ninety-six in the negative. Not a quorum.

Mr. GROSVENOR TAYLOR hoped that the members would give up their factious opposition, and allow a vote on the reference of the message to be taken.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, at 11 o'clock, moved a call of the House, which was ordered by 143 against 39.

POSTSCRIPT.

FIVE O'CLOCK, A. M.

Desperate Fist Fight on the Floor of the House.

Encounter Between Messrs. Keitt of South Carolina and Grow of Penn.

Keitt Knocked Down by Grow.

A General Melee—Quiet with Difficulty Restored

FURTHER DIFFICULTIES APPREHENDED.

The House Still in Session at 4 o'clock.

Mr. WARREN at midnight moved an adjournment. Negatived by 76 against 102.

The House resumed the call of the House.

Mr. BOCOCK called for the regular order of business.

The Speaker said, technically speaking, the morning hour had not arrived.

Mr. BOCOCK pointed to the clock, which indicated 12½. [Laughter.]

The sofas were occupied by sleepers, while other members were sleeping in their chairs.

The names of absentees were called, and the yeas and nays taken on excusing each of them. These proceedings were occasionally interrupted by motions to adjourn.

Mr. DAVIS of Mississippi, unacceptably proposed by way of variety that the House have a few speeches.

Mr. GROW objected.

The proceedings were exceedingly dull, about one-tenth of the members being either asleep or nodding in their seats,—a few were smoking cigars, and others going to and coming from the refreshment rooms.

Mr. QUITMAN had a proposition to make. It was now manifest that all this contest would come to no practical result. He had no authority to speak for his friends, but he suggested they come to the understanding that all motions subsequent to the previous question shall be withdrawn.

Just at this point, the House was thrown into the most violent excitement, and a fearful scene of confusion took place.

Mr. GROW was walking down the aisle on the Democratic side of the hall, when Mr. KEITT and a friend approached him. A squabble quickly took place between Mr. GROW and Mr. KEITT. Mr. KEITT struck Mr. GROW, when the parties were separated by friends. They then exchanged words in an evidently excited and menacing manner, when Mr. KEITT again dealt a blow at Mr. GROW, the latter knocking him down. The respective friends of both parties rushed to the scene. Various members on each side engaged in the fight, which took place in the area fronting the Clerk's desk.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, was conspicuous among the Republicans dealing heavy blows.

The Speaker loudly and imperatively demanded order, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere.

That functionary carrying his mace of office together with his assistants, hurried to the scene and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged.

Some minutes elapsed before this truly fearful contest was quieted.

The members having reluctantly returned to their seats, there was a dead calm in comparison with the scene just enacted.

Mr. QUITMAN proposed that they now adjourn, and take the question on the reference of the Kansas Message on Monday at 1 o'clock.

Emphatic and general responses from the Republican side, "No," "No," "No."

The confusion began to break out afresh, when the Speaker said he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to put under arrest those who disregarded the order of the House.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he foresaw that disagreeable feelings would result here from the exciting questions connected with Kansas.

Mr. BARKSDALE—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. CAMPBELL wished the gentleman from Mississippi (BARKSDALE) to know that he (CAMPBELL) was his peer.

A member of Congress, who was witness to the difficulty in the House between Mr. GROW and Mr. KEITT, gives the following particulars:

Mr. GROW objected to Mr. QUITMAN's making any remarks. Mr. KEITT said, "If you are going to object return to your own side of the House." Mr. GROW responded, "This is a free hall and every man has a right to be where he pleases" Mr. KEITT then came up to Mr. GROW and said, "I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that." Mr. GROW replied, "I mean just what I say. This is a free Hall and a man has a right to be where he pleases." Mr. KEITT—(taking Mr. GROW by the throat)—said, "I will let you know that you are a d—d Black Republican puppy." Mr. GROW knocked up his hand, saying, "I shall occupy such place in this hall as I please, and no nigger driver shall crack his whip over me." Mr. KEITT then again grabbed Mr. GROW by the throat, and Mr. GROW knocked his hand off, and Mr. KEITT coming at him again, Mr. GROW knocked him down. The fight took place at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

Further difficulties are apprehended.

Three o'clock—The House is still voting by Yeas and Nays, to excuse absentees.

Mr. QUITMAN wished to make a proposion, with the view of ending this unprofitable contest.

Objections were made, but were afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. QUITMAN's proposition read that all motions now pending, since the call for the previous question on the amendment of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, shall be withdrawn, and that a vote shall then be taken on the demand for the previous question, and if carried, the House will then adjourn till Monday, and at 1 o'clock on that day a vote shall be taken on the main question.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, hoped the proposition would be adopted, as it embraced everything gentlemen could ask for.

Mr. COBB said no man had a right to compromise his position without consulting him.

Mr. STANTON thought the proposition just and hoped it would be agreed to unanimously.

Mr. PHILLIPS said as the proposition was for a vote to be taken to-night he objected.

The Speaker said he could not entertain the proposition without unanimous consent, and this was denied.

Four o'clock—The House has just refused to adjourn. There is no immediate prospect of a vote being taken on any of the questions connected with the Kansas Message.

Fire in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Feb. 5.

The stores on the corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues, occupied by CAMPBELL & LUNS, dry goods, SCHLOSS & BROTHERS, and A. ABRAMS, clothing dealers, were partially consumed by fire early this morning. Probably the total loss will be from $40,000 to $50,000. Nearly all covered by insurance.

Hundred Negro Insurrection in Arkansas.

TWO SETTLEMENTS ATTACKED—MANY LIVES REPORTED LOST.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 5.

A rumor comes to us from Fayetteville, Arkansas, that a fearful insurrection had occurred near that place, said to have been incited by two white men. The negroes are represented to have attacked two settlements, killing twenty-three persons, among whom were the families of Mr. CUTTS, Mr. STACKMAN, Mr. WILLIAMS, Major SADDLER, and Mr. P. R. SMITH; killing stock and burning dwellings as they passed along. The insurrection was finally crushed by a party of volunteers under Mr. THOMAS GUNTER, who met the negroes, attacked and routed them, killing seven, and capturing nineteen.

Such is the narrative. It may be true, and it may be not, we are inclined to think it is not true.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bay State Mills.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE CORPORATION TO BE DISSOLVED.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The stockholders of the Bay State Mills held a meeting to-day, at which the report of the Investigating Committee was read by the Chairman, Mr. R. J. B. CROWNINSHIELD.

The report makes over four newspaper columns, embracing a detailed history of the Company, and its connection with Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. Mr. LAWRENCE, as Treasurer, received a salary of $5,000 per annum, and the firm a commission of two and a half per cent. on all their sales. The entire amount of their commissions from 1646 to 1857 from the Bay State Company alone was over $325,000, besides doing a large commission business for the Middlesex, Pemberton and New-England Worsted Companies. Their aggregate commissions for the year 1856 amounted to nearly $95,000. On the failure of the firm they owed the Bay State Company nearly $237,000, of which, with the exception of $87,000 paid on *account* of the Tariff Bill, no trace can be discovered. The report says:

"This large sum of money has been taken from the Company by its confidential agent, of whom the Treasurer was one, without the knowledge, consent or even suspicion of the Directors, and the facts have been carefully and studiously concealed from them, and it has been appropriated to their own use in such a manner as they have seen fit. Whatever that application may have been, or however they may have fondly or foolishly hoped or intended to have made it good at some future day, does not change the nature of their acts, which can be characterized only as fraudulent, criminal misconduct, an appropriation to their own use of the property of a too confiding company by its agents, appointed and munificently compensated to guard and watch over its interests and manage its most important concerns."

The report alluding to the tariff disbursement says:

"What shall be said, however, of the large sum of $87,000 of money, which in effect forms a part of that so taken from us and from others, which was applied to the procuring of the passage of the last tariff; that panacea which was to cure all our evils? Is that application such as to commend it to our approval or to that of the public? It is true that we know not with certainty where it went, or how it was applied, if we except some $6,000 which was spent for publications, newspaper articles and the like. Of the balance, we know that it has gone, and we know one person by whom it was disbursed. We know that there were at one time certain memoranda in the possession of our agents, which would, it is supposed, explain in part this mystery, but they have disappeared. While we have figures for matters which do not appear objectionable—the diffusion of light, of information and arguments—there is a careful omission of anything which would show what became of the balance of the money. This gives rise to disagreeable suspicions that it must have gone for purposes which would not bear exposure, and which needed to be hidden and concealed. Was it employed in costly entertainment at Washington, given to those supposed to be able to influence legislation there? Was it expended in the employment of a corps of lobby members, hangers-on to the skirts of members of Congress to worry them into giving votes in favor of such measures as might be supposed favorably to affect their interests? or was it employed for still darker and more objectionable purposes? We only know that one of the firm, Mr. STONE, has told us that while he was at Washington laboring diligently and with all his might to diffuse information, by all lawful means, to persuade Congress into the passage of a tariff which would prove less onerous and more advantageous to the woolen interests, which have long been depressed, he was told that if he hoped for success it would be necessary for him to adopt quite another course of measures, and to be less scrupulous than he was in the use of the means at his disposal; that letters were written home, saying that some other agent—one of a more pliable temper—must be employed; and that, in consequence thereof, he was withdrawn and another member of the firm was sent on to represent them, and who, as he supposed, paid out and disbursed, or controlled, the application of the rest of the money. So our money went without our knowledge or consent. We have no accounts of it, and are not able to tell how much of it was ours, and how much belonged to others. We are not assured that it did go for the tariff. It is hinted that it did not. There is a darkness about it that we cannot penetrate. Perhaps it may be better that it should not. There might be brought to light matters which it would be disagreeable to *some people* to have exposed. We are told that whatever was done, was done with the best intentions and for our good. If that much vaunted tariff shall prove beneficial to the woolen manufacturing interest, we have the satisfaction of contemplating that had we not been stifled by our friends before the day dawned, we too, might have tasted its good fruits.

The report was accepted and a vote passed to dissolve the corporation and close up its affairs.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The mail from all points, as late as due, is to hand.

The ship *Snow Squall*, from Rio de Janeiro on the 24th ult., had arrived at New-Orleans. She reports that the financial crisis was beginning seriously to affect business there, and that a panic had broken out similar to that in Europe.

The Bank of Brazil was discounting to the extent of its ability, and there were loud calls daily on the Government for assistance, from which it would appear that a suspension of the Bank charter was contemplated.

Business of all kinds was at a stand-still, especially in Coffee, for which the principal export buyers were demanding a reduction of four or five hundred reis, but holders were firm.

Freights were dull, and there were 126 vessels in port, including 40 American—most of the vessels were idle.

The *Western Continent*, from New-York for California, had arrived at Rio Janky.

Arrived at New-Orleans, *S. R. Mallory*, from Liverpool *via* Key West; *Westmoreland*, from Philadelphia; *Toulon*, from New-York.

A Committe of citizens of Mobile have forwarded a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, with resolutions, demanding that Commodore PAULDING be tried by a court-martial; also, containing the charges and specifications on which he should be tried.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth* was at Rio. There is no general news of importance.

In the Louisiana Senate notice had been given of the introduction of a bill to import 5,000 negroes from the Coast of Africa.

Joint resolutions had also been introduced denouncing the acts of Commodore PAULDING, and instructing Senators, and requesting the representatives in Congress to cause the views expressed to be carried into effect.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 5.

Leavenworth, Kansas, papers of the 30th ult. say that Gen. STRICKLER, the Commissioner appointed by the President to split the claims of citizens who have claimed depredations from Kansas, and has allowed the claims amounting to nearly $200,000. The Commissioner has returned to Lecompton, and engaged in taking testimony relative to the claimed frauds.

Resumption of Specie Payments by the Indianapolis Banks.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Feb. 5.

The Presidents of the Banks in this city held a meeting and resolved to resume specie payments. All the Banks are now paying specie.

Navigation Westward.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 5.

The schooner *Lucinda*, from Toronto, with flour and ashes, is now off the harbor, and will be up to port soon.

Non-Arrival of the Arabian.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 5—P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, fully daily here.

The wind is N. N. W., and is blowing hard and fog pressing.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

No. 158.—Charles McKnight, &c., vs. Franklin Ferris. Motion to dismiss argued.

No. 66.—E. H. Day vs. The Union Mills Manufacturing Company. Argument commenced by Peter Parker, for plaintiff in error.

Fire at Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Friday, Feb. 5.

The planing factory of E. W. Gilbert & Co., in Evansville, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $6,000.

Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Friday, Feb. 5.

The extraordinary session of the Michigan Legislature adjourned on the 3d inst. The Supply, Judicial, and Loan Bills are among the important measures passed. Joint resolutions instructing our representatives in Congress to vote for the homestead law and certain homestead measures, and to oppose the Lecompton Constitution, and that the further extension of Slavery, were also passed.

Explosion of the Steamboat Col. Crossman.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Feb. 5.

The steamboat Col. Crossman, from New-Orleans to St. Louis, burst her boiler a mile above New-Madrid, Mo., last evening, and then promptly took fire and burned to the water's edge. She had on board four hundred passengers, and twenty five to thirty of them are reported to be lost. Among the saved are the Captain, mate and five ladies. This is all the particulars we have as yet.

Weekly Reports.

NEW-YORK, Friday, 3 P. M.—Barometer, 29.3 inches. Ther. 30°. Wind W. N. W. Cloudy.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines. Office No 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 5	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Eastport, Me	A. M.	W.	10°	Clear.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	10°	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. W.	10°	Clear.
Seville,	A. M.	N. W.	10°	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	W.	20°	Clear.
Bangor, Me.	A. M.	W.	20°	Clear.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	W.	20°	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	S. W.	20°	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	S. W.	20°	Clear.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	S. W.	20°	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	S. W.	20°	Clear.
Prospect, Penn.	A. M.	S. W.	20°	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	20°	Clear.
St. Louis,	A. M.	—	22°	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	W.	20°	Clear.
Fon du Lac, W.	A. M.	W.	20°	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis.	A. M.	W.	20°	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	S. W.	20°	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	—	20°	Clear.
Toronto, C. W.	A. M.	—	20°	Clear.
Hamilton, C. W.	A. M.	—	20°	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M.	—	20°	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	20°	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	—	21°	Clear.
Indiana'p'l, Ind	A. M.	—	20°	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	A. M.	—	20°	Clear.
Cleveland, Ohio	A. M.	—	20°	Clear.
Harrisburg, O.	A. M.	—	20°	Clear.
Philadelphia,	A. M.	N. W.	20°	Clear.
Washington,	A. M.	—	20°	Clear.
Prairie du Chien	A. M.	—	0	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	—	20°	Clear.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	—	20°	Clear.
Hartford, Conn	A. M.	N. W.	20°	Clear.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	20°	Clear.
Jerseyville,	A. M.	W.	20°	Clear.
Albany, N. Y.	A. M.	S. W.	20°	Clear.
Fort Jervis,	A. M.	—	20°	Clear.
Newburg, N. Y.	A. M.	—	20°	Clear.
New Haven, Ct.	A. M.	N. W.	20°	Clear.
Troy, N. Y.	A. M.	—	20°	Clear.
Syracuse, N. Y.	A. M.	—	20°	Clear.
Utica, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	20°	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	20°	Clear.

The Governors and the Message.

From the Washington Union.

The absurd statement going the rounds of the press, to the effect that negotiations are in progress between the Administration and Mr. BUCHANAN for the withdrawal of the army from Utah, the cessation of the Mormons to some island of the ocean, and the purchase of their lands in Salt Lake Valley by the Government, *&c, of course, altogether devoid of foundation in fact.*

The army was dispatched to Utah as to one of the military departments of the country, where its presence is required by the exigencies of the service. It would probably remain in that department in the strength that has been dispatched there though every Mormon should evacuate the Territory.

The lands of Salt Lake Valley have not, we believe, been yet sold to the Mormons. They occupy them as squatters, and have never yet denied the title of the Government. It would be remarkable if the Government should negotiate for the purchase of its own lands which it has never sold.

The Mormons are believed to have no intention of evacuating Utah. The means of a considerable force of United States troops in that district would probably induce a serious reconsideration of the subject on their part; but, strongly fortified as they are behind their cañons and mountain passes, well provided with provisions, arms and ammunition, strengthened by manifold and formidable alliances with Indian tribes far and near—not to speak of their strength they command in Washington through the opposition that is manifested towards the presence of the army—the thought has not yet entered the minds of preparing for any early removal from the Salt Lake Valley. The information received by the Government from reliable sources will convince the world that the Mormons the very opposite temper and purpose to the one reported; and it is not believed that they will be disposed to think of capitulation upon any terms so long as the Government is prepared from sending a military force against them formidable enough in numbers to inspire them with trepidation.

So far from any relaxation being likely to ensue in the efforts of the Administration to press on reinforcements to the army in Utah, we have considerable reason to believe that every resource at its command will be exhausted by the War Department in forwarding and expediting these reinforcements. The preparations of the Administration will be such that whatever responsibility for mischances to our gallant troops shall attach to the Government, shall fall clear at the door of Congress.

The New-Jersey Legislature on the Kansas Question.

The following resolutions were adopted in the New-Jersey Assembly on the 4th, by a vote of 47 to 17; they are certain to pass the Senate:

Resolved, That the Lecompton Convention, having refused to submit the Constitution framed by it to a vote of the people for approval or rejection, acted in violation of the known will of the majority, and contrary to the spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska bill;

Resolved, That the Lecompton Constitution having been rejected by a large majority of the people of Kansas at an election recently held, at which the question of its adoption or rejection was directly submitted to their vote; in the opinion of this House, Kansas ought not to be admitted as a State under that Constitution.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and is hereby, requested to forward certified copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

MURDER IN ARKANSAS.—A man named SPENCER HOUSE was arrested last week in New-Orleans, at the instance of PHILIP FARRER, on a charge of having, at White Cliffs, in the State of Arkansas, on the 23d ult., struck one VALENTINE FARRER with a stick, and so wounded him that he died in the course of a few hours. The accused was at the time mate of the steamboat *Marion*, and it was on board of that boat that the alleged murder was committed. Deceased was the uncle of PHILIP FARRER, the accuser, and uncle and nephew were deck-hands on board of the boat. When rolling cotton on board the vessel fell to the river and wet his clothes, and was beaten for it, as alleged, because he went to change his dress. After being beaten, the old man was put on shore, and next morning was found dead and greatly eaten by dogs.

Among the curious books and manuscripts recently sold by auction in London, was a copy of *Cicero de Senectute et Amicitia*, printed by William Caxton, in 1481, which produced the enormous price of $1,325. It was formerly the Morly copy, and was sold at this sale for $1,000, by the Marquis of [illegible], resold at White Knights for $400, and afterwards by Trustee Beachcroft for $1,000.

REV. DR. STORRS, of Brooklyn, has declined the invitation to lecture in New-Haven next week.

THE PLUMB AT LOGGERS'.

BY J. J. WHARTON.

Mr. J. B. McCULLOCH, the eminent authority on coinage, and constant subscriber to the Bankers' Magazine, has been laid by the brain-fever and ague only to make the public look for more and are defeated and ended in a thousand ways, as all the central banks, the extinction of private circulation, but to have been issued on the 16th. On all previous occasions, which is now going through the press, the publishers, instead of the Edinburgh, also issued on that day, have determined to anticipation of the new number of Bankers' Magazine, and the results of the Bankers' Magazine, and the results of the Bankers' Magazine, and the results of the

The Recognition Ritual.

Mr. FRANKLIN, of Kansas, having been placed in the Senate Uniform Pledge, in a speech made by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, M. C., writes as follows to explain why he declined to take the pledge. The Lecompton Constitution is evidently what he refers to. The whole matter is explained in a few words:

FRANKLIN, K. T., Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

. . . "Now, Sir, this is doing me a great injustice, for it was well known that I was not a member of the Lecompton Convention, and had no agency in the formation of that instrument. I am opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and have stated that fact in my letters to my friends, and in a speech made in Kansas against the Lecompton swindle. Its provisions are not even Democratic, all power being taken from the people and placed in the hands of a few individuals, who are to be appointed for life. Its provisions are in direct violation of the Democratic creed, which is, that all power is inherent in the people, and all officers should be responsible to them at short periods. It is the broadest sense of the word a Republican, from the bosom of the Democratic party, and declared in favor of the Democratic platform, and that I would be the last man to violate any of its provisions. I am opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, because it is not a fair exponent of the will of the people, and because it was not submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, as they should have been allowed to do. I am in favor of the Toronto Constitution, because it was submitted to the people, and they had a fair opportunity of voting for or against it, and because it is a fair exponent of the will of the people. I am in favor of admitting Kansas as a State under the Toronto Constitution, because it is the will of the people, and because I believe it to be the only way to settle the Kansas question, and restore peace and harmony to the country. I am in favor of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton

[illegible] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1858.

[illegible] Proprietors.

[illegible] Correspondents.

[illegible] to the "New-York Times."

[illegible] TIMES—Three Dollars a year;

[illegible] TIMES—Two Dollars a year;

[illegible] Dollars.

[illegible] Subscribers, supply copies for Evening

[illegible] Subscribers.

[illegible] Correspondents.

[illegible] to attention. All

[illegible] to some part must be accompanied by the

[illegible] name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of his

[illegible] communications.

[illegible] to return manuscripts that may be sent

[illegible] communications containing important facts, from

[illegible] of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be

[illegible] for.

[illegible] Office, Osgood & Caswell, Chicago, Ill., will

[illegible] those who want the Daily or Weekly Times.

[illegible] copies, by the week or month, can be obtained

[illegible] application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned over from Thursday till Monday. In the House, it was the most ex[illegible] day of the session thus far. It was voted [illegible] to allow further time to take supple[illegible] testimony in the Ohio contested election [illegible] Vallandigham versus Campbell. J. D. [illegible], the witness in the Tariff Investiga[illegible] submitted his amended answer, and it then [illegible] that he had answered all the Committ[illegible] questions promptly, he was, on motion of Mr. [illegible], the Chairman of the Committee, dis[illegible] from custody. The Lecompton question [illegible] up. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, withdrew [illegible] he had previously submitted for [illegible] the Message and Constitution to the Com[illegible] on Territories, and submitted another in its [illegible], calling for a Select Committee, with the [illegible] of obtaining all the information possible [illegible] to the formation of the Lecompton Con[illegible]. The Committee to consist of fifteen, to [illegible] appointed by the Speaker, and to have power [illegible] to send for persons and papers. The Speaker de[illegible] that the resolution could only be offered as [illegible] amendment to the motion of Mr. Humphrey, for a Select Committee of thirteen,—[illegible] Mr. Harris unexpectedly acquiesced [illegible] the ruling of the Speaker, and in order [illegible] to avoid, to ascertain the fate of his resolution at [illegible] moved the previous question. This was the [illegible] for the utmost confusion. Mr. Harris was [illegible] appealed to to withdraw his resolution, [illegible] moved a call of the House. Counter-motions, [illegible] to adjourn, and motions for almost every [illegible] purpose, were then the order—this [illegible] being finally taken by the factious Lecompton[illegible] who found themselves in a decided minority, [illegible] of a direct vote. Up to the time of going [illegible] with our first edition no conclusion had [illegible] arrived at, and the prospect was good for the [illegible] of the session until daylight.

[illegible] publish to-day an interesting account of the [illegible] of the Mormons in regard to the movements [illegible] the Government, derived from an interview [illegible] him. Horace S. Eldredge, one of the lead[illegible] of the Saints, who is now on a visit to this [illegible], and is charged with the general supervision [illegible] the Mormon Church in the East. Mr. El[illegible] seeks to correct certain misapprehensions in [illegible] mind of the public concerning the disposition [illegible] the Mormons; but admits that any attempt of [illegible] to enter Salt Lake City in hostile array [illegible] inevitably result in bloodshed. As a thorough[illegible] Mormon view of the condition of affairs, his [illegible] are interesting.

[illegible] rumor has reached us, by way of Chicago, [illegible] Fayetteville, Ark., to the effect that there has [illegible] a fearful insurrection of slaves near that [illegible] settled by white men. Two settlements are [illegible] reported to have been attacked by the negroes, [illegible] killed twenty-three persons, besides burning [illegible] and slaughtering cattle. A force of volun[illegible] were organized, who, after killing and cap[illegible] twenty-five of the insurrectionists, succeeded in quelling the disturbance. The story is probably very much exaggerated.

The Stockholders of the Bay State Mills Corporation held a meeting in Boston yesterday, and received the report of the Committee appointed at a former meeting to investigate the condition of its affairs. The report is very long, and presents such a gloomy picture of the Company's concerns that on the conclusion of its reading a vote was passed to dissolve the Corporation and wind up.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., with one week's later news from Europe, is now fully due here. She had not been signaled at Sandy Hook at a late hour last night.

A strange charge is under investigation by Mayor Wood. A policeman, who is still on duty, is charged with having committed several burglaries on his beat. The matter has caused much excitement in the Department, but the suspected man had not been made aware last night of the peril in which his reputation was involved.

We publish this morning the Protest of the Committee on Versions of the American Bible Society, against the majority resolutions of the "Committee of Nine" which were lately adopted by the Board. This protest having been refused entry upon the minutes, on Thursday evening, the protestants at once re-signed their positions on the Version Committee. This act is of the gravest import to the interests of the Bible Society—and so it is felt to be by the Board.

James Bingham was tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, for feloniously receiving a quantity of goods, consisting of knives, razors, steel-pens, &c., valued at $110, which had been stolen from one of Kingsley's Express wagons, in Nassau-street. The goods were found on his premises, No. 74 Baxter-street. He did not dispute their identity, but stated that they had been brought there during his absence, and unknown to him. The Jury found him guilty. He is an old offender, having been convicted of similar charges on former occasions. He will be sentenced to-day.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Wharves, Piers, and Slips, Councilman Brady in the Chair, met in the library of the City Hall on Friday to hear the resumed argument on the question of the removal of the North River steamboats. There was a numerous attendance, but no new evidence or argument was elicited.

There was also a crowded meeting of the Committee on Streets of the same Board to hear parties interested in street improvements in the Third and Fifth Wards. After Messrs. Titus, Porter and Hall had addressed the Committee, an adjournment was taken to Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock, to meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

The case of Staats, on trial in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Strong, to recover a penalty under the Metropolitan Police act, for selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday, was brought to a close yesterday and the defendant acquitted, on the ground that lager bier, the only article alleged to have been sold, is not intoxicating within the meaning of the law.

The General Markets yesterday were moderately active for Flour, Wheat and Corn. Flour and Wheat ruled dull. An increased supply of Corn depressed prices. Cotton was brisker at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., dearer than on Wednesday. Rio Coffee was in lively request at a shade higher rates. Rice was pretty freely dealt in and it slightly improved. Sugars and Molasses were in demand at about former quotations. Provisions exhibited more steadiness, but were not active. Spirits Turpentine was in good request at higher prices. No remarkable movement occurred in other branches of trade.

Party Fairness.—In a recent article upon the Kansas question we stated as clearly and strongly as justice required, the reasons assigned by the President for recommending the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, and then appended the considerations upon the other side, which led us to consider those reasons wholly inconclusive. The Washington Union copies the first part of our article, but omits the rest,—thus presenting the Times as indorsing the President's views. This strikes us as the height of unfairness and injustice.

[illegible] Senate, by Mr. Snow, the object of which is to regulate the election of bank and railroad officers, and also to compel directors to give a certain amount of attention to their duties. One of the most important sections of the bill is that which forbids the use of proxies by the officer of a moneyed institution in the choice of directors; and another, which is hardly of secondary importance, gives the power of choosing the cashier, or by whatever name the financial officer of an institution may be called, to the stockholders instead of the directors.

Recent developments have given abundant proof of the necessity of some such legal restrictions as are embodied in Mr. Snow's bill, in relation to banks and railroad companies. It has been too much the practice for responsible men to permit their names to be used as the directors of institutions, of whose affairs they were entirely ignorant. The disastrous affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania is a remarkable case in point. There were a long list of most respectable and well-known names of directors, but not one of them, it appears, knew anything about the affairs of the institution. There is something ludicrous in the idea of a board of directors, composed of wealthy and respectable merchants, passing a series of complimentary resolutions in reference to the President of the Bank, thanking him for the ability he had displayed in the management of their money, and then discovering a few days afterwards that he had actually squandered the whole capital of the concern and brought it to bankruptcy, without awakening a suspicion in their minds of his lack of integrity or capacity. Just such another case has been exposed in Hartford, where Seymour, the Secretary of the Hartford County Savings Institution, made way with the entire funds intrusted to his keeping, amounting to $116,000, without his Board of Directors knowing, or even suspecting that there was anything wrong in his conduct. There was a "board," consisting of twenty-six responsible men, who permitted their names to be published as directors, the greater part of them never having attended a single meeting, and not one of them, as now appears, ever having taken the trouble to examine into the conduct of the institution of which they were the guardians.

Men who have character enough to make their names desirable as officers or directors of moneyed institutions, ought to be too careful of their reputations to permit their names to be used as stool-pigeons to mislead the public. If a merchant cannot give his personal supervision to the affairs of a bank, or any other incorporate company, he ought not to allow his name to be used as one of its managers or directors. A verdict for damages was lately obtained against the eminent artist, George Cruikshank, in London, in favor of a simple-minded person who was induced to invest his money in a bogus company on seeing the name of the great caricaturist among the names of the directors. It appeared that he had amiably permitted his name to be used in that manner, but knew nothing whatever about the concern of which he was supposed to be a director. He will not, probably, be [illegible] again; and we think that developments that have been made during the past three months would not only teach a lesson of caution to respectable business men who permit their names to be published as directors of moneyed institutions, but would also put the public at large on their guard against trusting too much to an imposing list of directors' names.

The Armies of Europe—Spain as a War-making Power.

We yesterday printed a condensed account of Captain McClellan's very interesting report upon the Armies of Europe, which embodies those statistical portions of the document most likely to attract the attention of the non-professional public. The style and tone of Captain McClellan's report are alike admirable, and the critical examination of the siege of Sebastopol, with which he opens his work, cannot fail to be valuable even to those who are indisposed to accept in all points his views of the conduct of that extraordinary passage in the history of war. The practical conclusions which he draws from the study of the subject, and applies to the condition of our own country, are of the first importance to civilians as well as to soldiers. He has satisfied himself by a minute and careful analysis of the military force of the European nations and of our own means of defence, that the introduction of steam into the transport service of the great Powers has made a complete revolution in the chances of warfare, and that any serious war with a leading military State would expose this country to be overwhelmed by forces *to which we could offer no availing resistance whatever*. He therefore recommends with urgency the extension of our system of coast defences and of military education.

The body of Captain McClellan's report is chiefly occupied with a new and detailed account of the organization of the Russian army, of which, as he justly observes, but little was clearly known before the Crimean war. The armies of France, England, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia are also described with more or less minuteness, the English infantry receiving the least of his attention, because our own infantry system is so nearly modeled upon that of England as to make description thereof almost superfluous. The military force of Spain is not passed under review by Captain McClellan, that portion of the duties devolved upon the commission of which he was a member, having probably been assigned to one of his two coadjutors, Major Delafield and Major Mordecai, whose reports have been delayed by the discharge of other important duties which devolved upon those officers after their return from Europe. But as the imminent probability of an armed interference by Spain in the affairs of the distracted republic of Mexico lends a particular immediate interest to the subject, we extract from the elaborate work of the Baron Von Minutoli upon the resources of Spain some statements of the military and naval force of Her Catholic Majesty, which will doubtless surprise those who are unfamiliar with the rapid and extensive development which has taken place during the last ten years in all departments of Spanish industry and in every province of the Spanish power. The Baron Von Minutoli, who was for many years the Prussian Consul-General in Spain, and enjoyed the best opportunities of accurate information upon the theme of which he treats, accords to the Spaniards a much higher position in the scale of national strength than they are generally supposed to hold, though his estimate falls short, of course, of their own inordinate pretensions. The vast recuperative energy of the Peninsular populations and the immense resources in every kind of their country have more than once, in the course of Spanish history, enabled her statesmen to take the world by surprise, and to put forth a sudden and spasmodic strength, beyond all previous expectation. The Administration of Cardinal Alberoni, for instance, figures in the annals of the last century like a magnificent *tour de force*, or a splendid piece of national legerdemain.

But the improvement actually going on in the condition of Spain is of a more healthy and permanent character. It is the result of the gradual enlightenment of her population, and not of the unexpected energy of her rulers—a blossoming of the national character, and not a graft of foreign intellect and foreign statesmanship. While it has favorably affected the whole body of the nation, this revival of Spanish vitality is nowhere more perceptible than in the war-making capacity of the country. The Spanish army has been gradually reconstructed upon a higher footing of efficiency than it attained even during the disciplinary years of the Peninsular struggle. At the present time its war-strength of 180,000 men is scientifically organized, and distributed with considerable skill. The Infantry regiments are 46 in number, each regiment divided into three battalions of six companies each—one of Grenadiers, one of Rifles, and four of Fusiliers. The Regimental Staff consists of a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, one drum-major, one shoemaker, and one tailor. Each battalion is officered by a first and second commandant, one adjutant, one ensign, one chaplain, one sergeant, and one corporal of music; each company by one captain, two lieutenants, two sub-lieutenants, one sergeant, three 2d sergeants, five corporals, two 2d corporals, a drummer, and a fifer, and each company numbers 78 privates, making the average strength of a regiment about 1,800 men.

The Artillery service is undergoing a complete revision, with the object of assimilating it to the French, and has already attained a very conspicuous degree of efficiency. The Army in Cuba consists of 16 regiments of Infantry, and four companies of Sharpshooters, one Artillery regiment of two brigades, each of four field batteries; of one brigade of siege Artillery; one company of Sappers and Miners; two regiments and six squadrons of Cavalry; and one battalion of Engineers. In addition to these regular troops, the Island is protected by the levies of the insular militia, which have undergone a decided improvement in the course of the last three years.

Equal progress has been made in the navy of the Nation. In 1845 Spain possessed but 42 vessels-of-war, most of which were old, worm-eaten and practically as useless as our own *North Carolina* or *Pennsylvania*. Her dockyards had been silent for half a century, whose fourteen great Navies-of-the-Line had been launched in four years of Cardinal Alberoni's time, but two vessels were built between 1794 and 1845. In 1852 the Spanish Navy numbered 124 vessels in active service, while 78 were building or repairing in the various dockyards of Cadiz, Carthagena, Mahon and Ferrol. At the latter place 2,000 workmen were constantly employed—foundries of all kinds were in full operation, and a school of Naval Engineers was established, where forty pupils were learning the scientific principles of their profession, under a competent staff of instructors, bred in England and in France. The Navy List of the Kingdom bore inscribed the names of 3 first-rates, of 5 first-class frigates, 6 sloops-of-war, 55 brigs and schooners, and 22 war-steamers. These vessels were all in a state of efficiency, carried 927 guns, and were manned by 7,132 sailors, 1,650 marines, and 460 engineers, under the command of 313 officers. The French system of marine registration had been adopted, with certain modifications, and the mercantile marine of Spain, increased to the respectable figure of nearly 400,000 tons, and rapidly increasing, offered upon its rolls a naval reserve liable to the royal conscription of 76,914 seamen. These figures alone are sufficient to indicate the reality and extent of the resources upon which Spain may rely in the the prosecution of any military enterprise, and to satisfy the statistical reader that the ancient monarchy is by no means to be despised in its present condition or in its near future.

General Nye's House and Lot.

We are very glad that General Nye, of the Metropolitan Police Commission, resents the intimation that he is about to accept, from the Policemen under his authority, the gift of a house and lot valued at $15,000. But the General need not have manifested so much indignation, or affected so much contempt for the newspapers which have brought the matter to the attention of the public. The General said he "very rarely corrected a newspaper report, because they *always* talk most about that which they know least." The fact may possibly be so,—but if it is, we do not see that it affords a very good reason for the course which the General says he uniformly adopts. It would seem to us all the more desirable that the General should enlighten their ignorance out of his superabundant knowledge.

But in this particular instance the General himself seems to have been sadly in lack of information, of which the newspapers and the rest of mankind were in full possession. He declared that he was not aware that any attempt was made to tax policemen for the purpose of making him a present of a house. "All he had to say about it was, that *it was entirely new to him*." The General's ignorance on this subject seems to have been quite peculiar to himself. Everybody else seems to have known all about it. Mayor Tieman said that several Policemen had complained to him that they had been taxed $15 apiece for this purpose. It is a little curious that the President of the Police Commission should be so utterly ignorant of the proceedings of his subordinates. If they had been raising money for other purposes—for example, recurring to the past, to promote Mayor Wood's reelection—General Nye would probably have known all about it. Perhaps he would not have been quite so certain, moreover, in that case, as he is in this, that "a policeman can do what he likes with his money."

General Nye's ignorance, we suspect, is affected. It was assumed in order to allow him an easy extrication from an embarrassing and not very creditable position. There is no doubt whatever of the fact that a scheme has been on foot to collect from members of the Police force—of course under the guise of voluntary contributions—money enough to make the General a handsome gift. We do not suppose that it originated with him—still less that he would ever make compliance with such exactions on the part of a policeman a condition of his remaining in the department. We presume that it was started by some over-zealous friends of the General, either in or out of the force—and no man has more of them, and was intended as a marked compliment to his personal and official character. But it is not creditable to him as the vigilant, Argus-eyed head of a public body popularly supposed to be omniscient, that he should have remained to the last moment in such utter ignorance of a concerted movement of this sort among its members. And it is still less to his credit that he should have reproached and sneered at the Newspaper Press for not being as ignorant as he confesses himself to have been concerning the affairs of his own department.

But it is satisfactory to know that we are not to be subjected to the opprobrium of seeing a high City official accepting a gift of $15,000 from men dependent upon him for the salaries out of which the contribution was to be made. It would be very difficult to convince the public that such a proceeding would be either dignified or honest.

Boston Morals.

Time was when the capital of New-England was regarded as the home of sound principles and of thrifty virtue. The subordinate rank of the Puritan States in the political hierarchy of the Union was in a measure balanced by the impression which prevailed throughout the Union of their more than average honesty and morality, as well in the relations of commerce as in the concerns of private life. But to this favorable reputation of theirs the people of the Eastern States seem to be growing gradually indifferent. The disclosures which have been recently made of the financial management of some of the leading manufacturing concerns of Massachusetts, under the control of men whose names were proudly paraded by our Oriental cousins, but a few months since, as the types of commercial honor and of social respectability, have gone far to demolish the prestige of these primitive communities: and indisposed as we are to argue from the particular to the universal in matters of character, we must own that we know not how to explain the extraordinary fact that the Boston journals, and particularly that one of their number which has for years enjoyed the somewhat ambiguous title of the "respectable Daily," should be found foremost in the attempt to justify the miserable duplicity and meanness of the conduct of the American Captain Durham, who recently slunk out [illegible] faith imposed by the officers of the Seneca lay in the mouth of the American people. The Boston *Advertiser*, of yesterday, alludes, to the contemptible proceeding as the "escape of Captain Durham," and congratulates that astute Yankee on his success in "outwitting the authorities" of Marseilles. As an individual expression of opinion, this statement of the *Advertiser's* is not, perhaps, of any particular importance, but until it has been formally disavowed and rebuked by the more conspicuous Presses of Boston, our New-England friends must not be surprised to find themselves classed below the repudiators of Mississippi, for in the case of these some provocation and excuse might be held to exist, which is entirely wanting to the Eastern admirers of successful dishonor.

The Next Fighting Ground.—The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the proclamation of popular sovereignty, of necessity makes every new Territory the scene of a new struggle between Slavery and its enemies. Senator Douglas, in a speech at Chicago, in 1858, predicted that the effect, of the Nebraska bill would be, not only to leave Kansas and Nebraska free, but to prohibit Slavery from the territory *South* of the line of 36° 30'. Probably this would not have been attempted, but for the fact that the Pro-Slavery Party has attempted, by fraud and violence, to overrule the will of the people of Kansas, and establish Slavery there.

The following paragraph from a letter in the Boston *Journal* indicates the fulfillment of the prophecy of Senator Douglas:

"Lawrence, Sunday, Jan. 24.

A great deal of interest is manifested here relative to the proposed Territory of Arizona. A great many Free-State men have stated their determination to go in the Spring, or when the difficulties are settled here. I know of a select party, composed of men who have been active here on the Anti-Slavery side, and who intend starting the 1st of May—*the principal reason for going being the desire to help the cause of Free Institutions there.* Sheriff Jones, Mawson of Tecumseh, and a number of others, Ultra-Slavery propagandists, are also preparing to leave in the Spring. It is said Jones expects to be made Marshal of the new Territory. Nawson threatens the lives of all Free-State men who may go. Circumstances go strongly to prove that Arizona will be the next battle ground. A crusading element is one strong characteristic of the Kansas people, and wherever there may be a struggle for freedom many of her citizens will be found engaged in it."

The action of the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas has converted the great mass of her inhabitants into zealous, active, fanatical propagandists of Freedom,—and they will contest with the power from which they have suffered so much every inch of ground that remains. This is a struggle which the South should have avoided, rather than sought.

A Profitable Speculation.—In consequence of the many serious losses experienced by the shipping interests of New-York, from the ice in the bay and rivers during the severe Winters of the past three or four years, a company was formed last year, who undertook for a certain sum to keep a free passage open for ships and ferry-boats during the present Winter from the middle of December to the 1st of March. A suitable ice-boat was constructed to be employed in this service, and a contract entered into with the Insurance Companies and packet owners. The pay stipulated was $200 a day. The boat has been kept in readiness, and would probably have accomplished the object for which she was built; but thus far there has not been ice enough in the bay or rivers to make a mint julep; and as there are but three weeks more of Winter, it is not likely that there will be any. But the pay for the ice-boat goes on all the same, as though she had been plowing up the expected ice fields, and making channels for the shipping of this port.

An Important Question Decided.—It has long been a disputed point whether *lager bier* can be properly classed among toxatious drinks, but yesterday, Judge Strong of Long Island, decided, in the case of Jacob Staats, who was indicted for selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday, that *lager bier* is not an intoxicating drink. If the question had been whether lager is a stupefying drink, or not, the decision would probably have been in the affirmative. The decision is a very important one, and it will have a decided effect upon the habits of a very large class of our population, to whom lager bier has become almost a necessary of life. There will be great rejoicing over the decision of Judge Strong by our German population, and the "saloons" where their favorite beverage is sold will be crowded to-morrow with thirsty devotees.

An Enterprising Newspaper.

Poor old Mr. Bennett is driven to sad shifts in the decrepitude and loss of energy which have overtaken his newspaper. A few days ago he attempted to stimulate the public mind by announcing very conspicuously that the Mormons had proposed to sell Salt Lake City to the Government. An article which we copy from the *Union* explains that very shallow bubble.

The following communication exposes another of his falsehoods and throws considerable light upon the manner in which his sheet is edited. The fact that such tales are told out of school, moreover, shows the distaste that persons employed to do such things may entertain for their work:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Herald* a few days since stated, in what purported to be a dispatch from Washington, that Mr. Snow, while on examination before the Congressional Committee, testified that Mr. Banks had borrowed $7,000 of the parties interested in the repeal of the wool duty. The statement has already been pronounced false; but it may be well enough for me to state further that it did not come from Washington at all, but was *fabricated* in the *Herald* office.

The Times of the day before contained a dispatch stating in general terms one fact that had been stated by Mr. Snow to the Committee. This was amplified and altered in the *Herald* office,—the statement concerning Mr. Banks added, and the whole published as an original dispatch. Yours, INSIDER.

A Good Joke.—Our venerable neighbor, the *Commercial*, is not greatly given to joking,—but when it does make an adventure in that line the effect is something remarkable. Witness the following:

"What English author is it who says that 'newspapers always excite curiosity, but no one ever lays them down without a feeling of disappointment?' The sentiment is Charles Lamb's. But then *he never read the New-York Commercial Advertiser.*"

That is decidedly good,—though if we had said it the *Commercial* would have considered us malicious.

☞ The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company is the name of an association about to be organized with a stock of $150,000—$10 a share—with the provision that one-half of the profits over seven per cent. on the capital shall be appropriated to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

A Mormon Account of Affairs in Utah.

Statements of Gov. Young's Brigadier-General.

Hon. Horace S. Eldredge, a prominent [illegible] in the office among the Mormons in Utah Territory, [illegible] by arrived in this City, direct from Great Salt Lake. In an interview with him, we have obtained a number of facts in relation to the [illegible] affairs in the Territory, which derive additional importance from the authority vested in the [illegible] by virtue of his office. This gentleman [illegible] has several times presided over the Mormon [illegible] assemblies in the Western States, and for a number of years has been the principal business agent of the Church of the Saints. His present mission to the East is undertaken with the same design of general supervision. His statements are peculiarly interesting, as furnishing the Mormon view of the present state of affairs between the Saints and the Government.

Mr. Eldredge speaks in terms of unqualified praise of the citizens of Utah, whom he styles an industrious, honest, honorable community, and declares that they have never had any difficulties with United States officers who were commissioned to perform their official duties, and refrained from interference with the institutions of the Mormon Church. He referred particularly to Capt. Stansbury, Capt. Gunnison, Col. Steptoe, and several of the Judges and other civil officers who had been stationed in the Territory, and who had spoken well of the people and their leaders. The reputation of other Government officials, however, does not rate so high in Mormon estimation. It is positively denied that violence had been offered, even to the most obnoxious of these persons.

In regard to the position of the President in the present contest, Mr. Eldredge speaks feelingly. He says the people in Utah had really expected that Mr. Buchanan would have taken a very different course with them. They thought that Utah had never been treated as any other Territory of the Union, and could only interpret the neglect of the General Government as the effect of a prejudice against their religion. He thought that if President Buchanan had sent out Commissioners, judicious, high-minded, honorable men—to investigate the charges preferred against the Mormons, he would have found nothing to their discredit, but much to their honor for patience and forbearance. It is denied that Brigham Young ever said that he would not permit another Governor to enter the Territory. Mr. Eldredge, on the contrary, had heard him say, when Colonel Steptoe was appointed his successor by President Pierce, that if the Colonel accepted the appointment he would salute him, hat in hand, as an honorable gentlemen; and that "the best music of the Territory should serenade him at his inauguration." This was spoken before thousands of persons in public assembly. The Colonel, seeing that the people had unlimited confidence in "his Excellency Brigham Young," signed a petition to the President for his reappointment, to which the military and civil officers, then in the Territory, as well as the "Gentile" merchants, added their signatures.

Brigham and the people did certainly expect, as a matter of justice, (adds Mr. Eldredge,) that after so long forbearance, wherein their patriotism and patience had been well tried, the Federal officers would have been filled with men of the Territory, men fully competent to discharge every duty; but had it been the determination of the President to send on Federal officers from other places, in spite of the request of the people of Utah, they could have gone in and discharged the functions of their several offices in peace. Governor Cumming would have been well received, and the other officers with him; and if they had considered an armed escort necessary to their protection, all could have gone in together; but when the citizens learned that 2,500 soldiers, with all the munitions of war, were on the plains, they could see nothing in new officers, accompanied by troops, but an effort to break them up. Mr. Eldredge considers it a misfortune that troops were sent to accompany the new officials, for the reason that after the charges of the Mormons against some of the United States officers, and their counter-charges against the Mormons, it was considered probable that new Federal officers *would have avoided the course in which their predecessors failed*; and if the Mormons really did trample the laws of the United States under their feet, it would have been a simple matter to take the necessary steps for placing a record of their outrages before the nation in a short and unmistakable manner, instead of raising the general cry of "Rebellion."

Governor Young spoke plainly of the imbecility of officials, but no man in the United States (Mr. E. declares) has greater reverence for the Constitution or is more earnest in its defence than Brigham; and none would make greater sacrifices to sustain it. Brigham, it is added, asks nothing more for himself and the citizens of Utah than the rights of American citizens; the Mormons require nothing more than what their neighbors enjoy, but when a clear case of injustice is before them, they are determined to submit to it no longer.

Mr. E. was in no way troubled at the purpose of an increased Army going out to Utah in the Spring. If the troops forced their way into the valleys he thought that a *bloody account would have to be rendered.* The Mormons as a people, were peaceable, and had no disposition to fight if it could be avoided; but *they preferred an honorable war, if forced upon them, to a dishonorable peace.* The resources in Utah for sustaining the people would not probably be considered great by any other people; but as they had fought through the cricket and grasshopper wars, when they had to dig roots and boil down cowhides and eat them after they had consumed the animal, they thought they could live where others would starve, and were quite willing to try it.

Mr. Eldredge denies the charges against the Mormons for encouraging the Indians to steal property and murder emigrants. The course of Gov. Young, he says, has been to civilize the savages—not to encourage their barbarism. Dr. Hunt might tell his story of his flight and hair-breadth escapes; but if the "boys" had wanted to injure him they could easily have done so. His story looks to Mormon eyes as if it was prepared to be read in the States.

As to the "peculiar institution," our visitor was very modest, saying only that it worked well enough, and that peace prevailed in Utah.

The Mormons have settlements all over the Territory, even as far south as Santa Clara and the Rio Virgin. Mr. Eldredge thought the industry of the people should be an offset to the numerous charges against them. They could not do so much labor and perform so much wickedness at once.

A published statement, to the effect that many of the animals belonging to the contractors attached to the Expedition had been slaughtered by the Mormons, is not absolutely contradicted; but it is added that, if the animals were driven off, every one of them will be taken care of and accounted for, if peace is brought round. Mr. Eldredge had no personal knowledge of the situation of the Expedition. He knew the place well, where they were camped, and felt assured that if the weather had been as severe this Winter as in the last, it would have been a sad time with them.

In regard to the rumored proposal to arrange existing difficulties by a sale of Mormon property in

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**DRY GOODS

[illegible] Operation—Recovery of a Boy Singular Circumstances.

From the Boston Journal.

Yesterday, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858,

[illegible] very skillful operation was performed by Dr. Morton last week. Two years ago a lady, in swallowing to clean an fish, lodged a large bone in her throat. She suffered intensely, could get no relief, and during the two years had not spoken a loud sound. The inflammation created by the obstruction produced ulcers. It was found that the wound could not live long unless the bone was removed from her throat. With great reluctance she consented to have an operation performed, and Dr. Morton was called in. Nearly a pound of chloroform was administered to her without the least apparent effect. She was hardly alive to the agony of the surgery. An incision was made in her throat from the outside. The bone was removed, the wound dressed. A silver tube was inserted in the windpipe, and the wound dressed. Immediately upon closing the operation the patient spoke audibly, the first time for two years. The first thing she said was: "Oh! had I known the agony of this operation I would have died before I submitted to it." This delicate and critical operation, so well done, indicates that Dr. Morton's eye is not "dim, nor his natural force abated."

I was much interested the other day listening to an account given by A. T. STEWART, of the marble palace, of his early trials, and the foundation of his business success. He commenced business directly opposite where his present store stands, on Broadway. It was a little affair, twelve feet front only, and separated from his neighbor by a slight partition, through which the conversation on either side could be heard. It was difficult to obtain credit in those days—there were but few banks, and but little accommodation. Men had to rely upon themselves. He was his own bookkeeper, salesman, dustman and errand-boy. He managed cautiously, but well. He attended to his business from fourteen to eighteen hours a day. He adopted two or three simple rules, from which he has never deviated. He resolved that the purchaser should have the exact thing he bought. If he purchased an inferior article, he would find it so on getting home. If he bought a first-rate article, he would find it a first-rate article. That simple principle has underlaid all his success.

When he purchased the estate near the park on which his store stands, he bought against the judgment and earnest opposition of his friends, who did not wish to see him make a fool of himself. They said the price he paid for the land was extravagant. That it was so far up town that he never could do a successful business there, and that if the other considerations didn't ruin him, the fact that his store was on the "shilling side of Broadway" would seal his fate. His own judgment was that the price paid for the land was low—and the investment was a good one. That his store would soon be located in the centre of trade, and that he would create such a business that would compel the Fifth-avenue and other fashionable quarters of the City to pay homage to the "shilling side of the street." I need not state that his success has borne out the correctness of his own judgment. And during the crisis through which this community has just passed, Mr. STEWART has not been obliged to borrow one dollar. He outrode the tempest with the same ease that the *Adriatic* would outride a blow off Sandy Hook.

RECOVERY OF A HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.—THOMAS WINANS, Esq., of this city, has, we learn, recovered a claim of five millions of dollars against the Russian Government, which makes his share of the proceeds from freight and passenger travel over the railroads of that country, reach the sum of seventeen millions—drafts for which on the banks of Europe have been brought on to him. It appears that, in his contract with Russia, he was to receive a certain per centage on all freight and passenger travel. But it was thought by the Government that they were exempted from this tax, when applied to the transportation of the soldiers to take part in the war of the Crimea. He accordingly engaged the services of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., who went on and recovered the claim by due course of law, and the account of the many thousand soldiers transported, his proportion was swollen from twelve to seventeen millions. Mr. LATROBE, we understand, received a fee of $10,000 a month, independent of his expenses, and upon reaching this city and announcing the result of his labors, was rewarded with a check for $100,000. The very great wealth, in connection with the liberality of Mr. WINANS, renders him a valued citizen, and in addition to the expenditures made in advancing our city, we learn that he has purchased a tract of land with water front at Canton, where, having received a contract from the Russian Government, he will proceed to the construction of a number of magnificent vessels-of-war.—*Baltimore Pat.*

PASSENGERS AT SEA.—The master of the British schooner *Esther Madura*, of Glasgow, while on her passage, near the Island of Fayal, experienced something like a suffocating warmth in the form of a mist. It cleared away in a short time. It is supposed to have been from some subterranean movement.

The New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society held its fourth annual session at Trenton, on Wednesday. Dr. J. F. YOUNG, of Jersey City, was elected President for the ensuing year.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Universalist Church.—The First Free Will Baptist Church, for a number of months past worshiping in Mercer Building, will remove TO-MORROW to the 20th-st. Congregational edifice (between 6th and 7th ave.,) which has been leased to the F. W. B. Society till 1860, for preaching, by the Pastor, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M. and at 2 P. M. The public are invited.

☞ St. Matthew's Wesleyan Methodist Church.—Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts. There will be a sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, upon the *Resurrection*, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, upon the *Judgment*, by the associate minister, Rev. Dr. Bangs. Love feast in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Bray will preach to-morrow morning and AFTERNOON, at the place of meeting in Clinton Hall, and also in the EVENING at the meeting-house of the Union Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., where, after the sermon, the ordinance of Apostolic baptism will be administered. Friends invited. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock.

☞ Farewell Missionary Meeting.—Rev. W. Anderson and D. B. McCARTEE, M. D., of the Presbyterian Board, being about to return to their missionary labors in China, the friends of missions are invited to meet with them in Grand-st. Church, (Rev. Dr. THOMPSON's,) corner of Crosby-st., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Scotch and Irish Presbyterians will find the worship of God conducted in the Church corner Stanton and Forsyth sts., as in their own country, Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN CROSBY, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. ADAM MCCLELLAND, a blind man and Missionary in the New-York Institution for the Blind.

☞ Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—Rev. J. KENNADAY, D. D., will deliver a discourse to young men, TO-MORROW EVENING, Sunday, the 7th inst., at the M. E. Church, Pacific-st., corner of Hicks-st., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The Formation and Government of Machines. The young men of Brooklyn are cordially invited to be present.

☞ Reformed Dutch Church, *corner of Broome and Greene sts.*, Rev. PETER STRYKER, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject for next SABBATH AFTERNOON, Feb. 7, (D. V.,) will be *Moses in the character of Mediator.*

☞ Rev. F. MacMennamy, D. D., and several friends of Christian missions, will meet (V. D.) in public conference on the *Anti-christian Character of Romanism*, in Spring-street Hall, No. 128 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ Protestant Episcopal Mission Church, Christ Hall, now in charge of Rev. ROBERT S. DICKSON.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository lectures on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Church of the Puritans.—The fourth discourse in the series to Young Men will be preached by the Pastor, in Church of the Puritans, TO-MORROW EVENING, *On the Eternity of Character as the Law of Resurrection!* "To every seed his own body." At 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. L. C. Bruce will preach a sermon on the *Great Oppression of the Protestant Church of Hungary by the Jesuits*, at the Western Congregational Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. G. L. TOBEY.

☞ Rev. Margaret L. Bisney is to preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and 7 in the evening at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery, two doors above Houston-st., on the subject of *Mortal being made Immortal—The Second Coming of Christ, &c.* Seats free.

☞ Christian Synagogue, No. 127 Bowery.—Rev. JOHN THOMAS, M. D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom*, preaches at this place every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., upon texts from the Old and New Testaments the Christian-Jewish doctrine, in contradiction to the clerical superstition.

☞ Services in the Baptist Mariners' Church, Cherry-st., near Roosevelt-st., SABBATH, the 7th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. E. JUDSON. Baptizing in the EVENING. "Come and see."

☞ Jefferson-street First M. E. Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS; sermon in the morning to young men, services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock; class-meeting on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Luther at Coburg—*The Sinai of the Reformation; or the Confession of the Evangelical Church.* This Lecture, the ninth of the course unavoidably postponed, will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, in the English Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Sunday Evening Services in the Church of the Holy Apostles.—A series of sermons on the *New Heart and Life, with Reference to Confirmation*, will be delivered in this Church, (corner 9th-av. and 28th-st.) Service 7½ P. M.

☞ Preaching on Prophecy.—The Advent Messenger will preach TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on the *Signs which indicate the near approach of God's kingdom.* Seats free.

☞ The Restitution According to the Prophets—*The foundation of Christianity and the hope of the Christian.*—The subject of a discourse, by B. MATTHIAS, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts.

☞ Oliver-street Baptist Church.—Rev. J. H. WALDEN will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The communion season of the Church TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ New-England Church—South 9th-st., Williamsburg. Rev. W. R. TOMPKINS, Pastor, will preach, TO-MORROW EVENING, a discourse to the young. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock. A general attendance is solicited.

☞ Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. SIDNEY A. CORBY. In the EVENING the third lecture of the series to young men will be delivered. Subject—*Profane Swearing.*

☞ Bedford-street Baptist Church, corner of Downing. Baptism in the Morning, on SUNDAY next. Preaching by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the pastor, in the evening; also, preaching every evening next week, except Saturday. All are invited.

☞ Memorial Church.—Rev. C. F. RAMSPERGER will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ South Dutch Church, Fifth-av. and 21st-st. Sabbath evening Discourses to the Young by Rev. Dr. MACKENZY. Subject for Feb. 7—*Personal Excellence.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Market-street Church.—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver TO-MORROW EVENING the second of his series of discourses. Services at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Beloved Disciple.*

☞ Rev. Alva Guion, Rector of Grace Church, Williamsburg, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 120 Stanton-st. between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 7. Service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mulberry near Grand-st. Preaching on TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½; AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. SAMUEL L. FISHER.

☞ Rev. Dr. Van Zandt will deliver a sermon on *The Sabbath* TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Central Reformed Dutch Church, in 9th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING the first class house between 9th and 10th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a large, well furnished room on second floor, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman. Good references required. Address, with name, H. C. S., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 72 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 434 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 126 Atlantic-st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 96 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

WESTERN HOTEL—NOS. 9, 11, 13 AND 15 CORTLANDT-ST.—BOARD $1 50 PER DAY.—This well-known and centrally located hotel has reduced the price of board from $2 to $1 50 per day. THOS. D. WINCHESTER. D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two or three single persons, can have pleasant rooms on second floor, with board, in a private family, residing at No. 109 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. The house has gas, baths, &c., &c. Terms moderate.

NO. 38 WEST SEVENTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Pleasant furnished rooms with board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. References required.

NO. 5 BREVOORT-PLACE, TENTH-ST., third door west of Broadway, the second floor to let, furnished or unfurnished. The location is a very desirable one.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM.—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NO. 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—NEPTUNE LODGE NO. 323 F. and A. M.—The members of this Lodge, are hereby notified to meet at Lodge Room No. 49 East Broadway, in full regalia, with aprons on the left arm, on SUNDAY, the 7th inst. at 12½, at Meridian for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother P. L. NEAL. All members of the Fraternity in good standing are invited to meet with us. By order

E. M. ALFORD, Jr., Sec'y. G. W. THURBER, W. M.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at No. 53 Greenwich-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th, at 7 o'clock. At the same meeting three delegates will be elected to the Central Committee. *By order, JAMES MCKENNA, President.*

J. F. RUTTY, } Secretaries.
FERD. C. STERR, }

THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A special meeting will take place on *MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock*, at BIELL'S Star House, No. 63 Liepens d st. By order THOS. JEREMIAH, President.

WM. W. BELMER, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 will assemble at the corner of Grand and Ludlow sts., at 2½ o'clock P. M., SUNDAY, Feb. 7 to attend in a body the M. E. Church in Norfolk-st., Rev. Mr. STARKS, Pastor, by invitation. Let every veteran be present if the weather permits. By order H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PEYTE, Adjutant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 22 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

MANUFACTURERS' supplies, with Bleaching powders, Manufacturers' supplies, with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATmospheric pressure plates for artificial teeth. Any one can discern its importance at once. The plate covering the roof or palate of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with, and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine. Established 22 years M. LEAVITT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

BASSO SINGER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, with a good basso voice with some knowledge of music, who would consider instruction and practice in a first-class quartette (Episcopal) choir, a partial equivalent for Sunday services, address QUARTETTE, *Times* Office, one week.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE JORDAN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1858,
will be presented the thrilling four act drama of
THE COURRIER OF LYONS,
Or, THE ATTACK ON THE MAIL.

Joseph Lesurques	Mr. Jordan
Dubosc, an escaped criminal	
Fouinard	Mr. Jordan
Jerome	Mr. Burnett
Jolicoeur	Mr. Jefferson
Chevassard	Mr. Wheatleigh
Fouinard	Mr. Peters
Dumberton	Mr. J. Martin
Courriol	Mr. Duncan
Didier	Mr. Stoddart
Julie	Miss C. Thompson

To conclude with the laughable farce of
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.
Clod Meddlecut, with songs and dances.....Mr. Jefferson
Polly Ann, with song.....Miss Manners
WHITE LIES on Monday evening next.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL DAYLIGHT DEMONSTRATON OF
'DAN RICES' GREAT SHOW."
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Feb. 6, 1858.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; performances will commence at 2.
DUCROW, the Trickster.
Mrs. DAN RICE on WHITE SURREY.
The ELEPHANT, with Eastern Saddle, to allow the LADS and LASSES to ride,
All the ANIMALS.
RHINOCEROS and CAMEL THEY MULES.
TO-NIGHT—Re-appearance of "EXCELSIOR"
On MONDAY—Will be offered the gorgeous spectacle of
DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY
Remember, next week will be the last of the
"GREAT SHOW."

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1858.
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The greatest Rider in the World.
CINDERELLA,
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 1½, performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Sterling Drama of
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
To be followed by the Local Drama of
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of the
RESULT OF CRIME.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette.....38 cents. | Pit.....13 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 6,
To commence with the new Drama of the
LOCKSMITH OF STOCKHOLM.
After which, the exciting Drama of
PAUL CLIFFORD.
To conclude with the romantic melo-drama of
VALENTINE AND ORSON.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 6, 1858,
Great Champion Dancer of the world, DICK SLITER.
FFR. HORN, J. MULLIGAN, BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY, together with FIVE GREAT STARS.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAKEPPA.
DOWN IN ALABAMA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLESS OF SEAMEN and to the Return for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSES OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Gallery of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 365 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic mov'g diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

GO TO-NIGHT! GO EVERY NIGHT!!
TO MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY.
To Mme. SAUVAGEAU'S Dancing Academy, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Admission 50 cents.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of HENRY VIII., at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, beginning at 8 o'clock.
Tickets $1 each—may be had at the bookstores of MASON & LAW, No. 425 Pearl-st., and at the ATHENÆUM, No. 502 Fulton-st., and at the Athenæum.
Mrs. KEMBLE'S closing readings in New-York will be as follows:
MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 1½ P. M.—HENRY V.
TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 8 P. M.—HAMLET.
THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 8 P. M.—TWELFTH NIGHT.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—Tickets for the New-York Readings may be had at Messrs. CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SON'S music store; also of Mr. C. W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., and at the door on the evenings of the Readings. The names of the plays and the time and places of the readings, are announced elsewhere.

MADAME JOHNSON-GRAEVER'S CONCERT, ANNOUNCED FOR FEB. 8, IS UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED FOR A FEW DAYS.
DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ENTERPRISE STILL AHEAD! COBB'S great story, THE PIONEER PATRIOT. Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, as it originally appeared in THE NEW YORK LEDGER, and now enjoyed here by excited multitudes of people. Will be repeated with NEW SCENERY, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW COSTUMES, Songs, Music, &c., THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF JAMES P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA. The Happy Family. Living Serpent, &c., to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 12.

LOLA MONTES WILL GIVE HER POPULAR and witty lecture on the *Wits and Women of Paris*, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8. Admission 50 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BALMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIFTH THOUSAND.
NOW READY.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S
"NORTHERN TRAVEL."
"The most spirited and attractive of his works."
12mo: $1 25.
Bayard Taylor's works, 6 vols., $8, or separate, viz:
VIEWS AFOOT, $1 25.
ELDORADO, $1 25.
CENTRAL AFRICA, $1 50.
LANDS OF THE SARACEN, $1 25.
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN, $1 50.
NORTHERN TRAVEL, $1 25.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

LINES BY A SENTIMENTAL POET.
Come to soft beauty's bower,
Where the odor-breathing rose,
In the glorious sunset hour,
With a softer beauty glows—
Where many a book and gift so fine
Proclaim the glittering Valentine.

Come where the gift so fair
Will heighten every charm—
Will sparkle 'mid the hair,
Or glance upon the arm—
Come up to RANNEY'S, dear, with me,
So fashionable and gay—
The number is two ninety-three,
In classical Broadway.

Tremendous crowds daily and nightly attest the popularity of this great book enterprise. Purchase a book or Valentine, and receive a present. Catalogues sent free to all. Address A. RANNEY, Agent,
No. 293 Broadway. No. 293 Broadway.

MENDELSSOHN.
The MUSICAL WORLD, of Feb. 6, contains a personal reminiscence of MENDELSSOHN, together with an original composition of his—a canon a 2, written in the album of the editor, Mr R. STORRS WILLIS, while in Europe; appended to which is a fac-simile of Mendelssohn's signature, which has been specially engraved for this purpose. The article is the second in a series of Mr Willis' personal reminiscences, now in the course of publication.
The MUSICAL WORLD, (now in its 12th volume,) besides its varied reading-matter, furnishes weekly three pages of music. Subscription, $2. Single copy, 6 cents. For sale at GROWEN'S, No. 629 Broadway; BRUCE'S, No. 701 Broadway; DRESSLER'S, No. 333 Broadway; by the periodical agents generally, and at the office of publication, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

BEATRICE CENCI—COMPLETE.—ONLY $1.—Call at PRICE'S Book Store, No. 3 Everett House, 4th-av. and 17th-st.
N. B.—Beatrice Cenci, and Bayard Taylor's Northern Travel, only $1 75.

YOUNG MEN OF AMERICA.—SEE PRIZE essay in *Young Men's Magazine* for February. To be had of all dealers, and at the office, No. 348 Broadway, New-York. Price 10 cents.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental needles.—All kinds of needles made at moderate prices with dispatch by OZAL COLBY, No. 94 John-st.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—WE HAVE THIS day increased the price of Rough Fat to seven cents per pound, cash on delivery.
JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; has been accustomed to the management of forcing-houses, vineries, &c. The advertiser is sober and steady, and has good City references. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECommended young woman, to do house work or chamber work and waiting in a private family; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 129 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years out of England, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 2d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper; she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of city reference. Call to day at No. 98 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—BY A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as parlor maid to a respectable family; she understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to travel, or wait upon a lady. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 36th-st., between 7th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as laundress; the best of reference given from her last place; would have no objections to general housework in a small family. Call at No. 98 West 19th-st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND OBLIGing Protestant young woman, a situation to go to California, or West with a lady or would take a place as chamber-maid and waiting, or plain sewing, or would do the housework of a small family. Has the best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 10th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as house keeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, understands her business perfectly. Is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 63 West Washington-place, first floor, in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER AND general seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing. She can bring the best recommendations and may be seen at No. 166 9th-st., all day to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City; wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry. Good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 36 Hamersley-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing, and ironing. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 103 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 191 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as being a first class meat and pastry cook. Has no objection to go to a hotel or boarding-house; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 8th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork and as seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; or would go out by the month. Good City reference. Call at No. 180 West 17th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and to do the housework of a small, private family. Would like to go to California. Has good City reference. Apply for two days, No. 67 Oliver-st., room No. 13, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Understands her business perfectly. Has the best City reference. Apply at No. 230 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer. Apply at present situation, No. 230 West 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as pastry cook in a hotel, or cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. The best of City references. Inquire at No. 127 6th-av., in the furniture store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR CHAMbermaid and laundress, by a young woman who is competent and kind and obliging; she refers to her present employer, where she can be seen between the hours of 10 and 3 at No. 196 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG lady, a situation as saleswoman in a fancy store; has no objection to go South. Call at, or address Miss JANE, No. 22 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. References unexceptionable. Apply at present situation, No. 33 Le Roy-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 124 West 12th-st., 3d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman, recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a young, tidy girl, as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress, in a respectable family. To be seen for two days at No. 150 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address, H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent. Can give excellent recommendation. Call at No. 135 West 43d st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference; call at No. 127 West 34th st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. *Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.*

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITUation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. References exchanged. Address Mrs D. H., Box No. 2,765 General Post Office, giving genuine name and location.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR TH

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE, &c.—MAGNIFICENT AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BY J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.

BY J. BOGART, THIS DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK, at No. 65 and 67 Cedar-st. Mortgage sale, consisting of 200 chairs, 40 tables, window shades, parlor furniture, rare counter, bone pump, glassware, wines, French gay pier and mantel mirrors, also stage furniture and 1 horse, harness, &c. Terms cash. Also, the right, title, and interest of Wurring Latting of and into the lease of the above premises.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 6, at 11½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a handsome assortment of household furniture, consisting of suites in plush and hair-cloth, sofas, 4-4ths & 6-4ths arm-chairs, sewing chairs, parlor chairs, centre, side and pier tables, bookcases, secretaries, French bedsteads, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, &c. Also, a number of elegant mirrors.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

ADVANCES.—M. B. BUTLER & CO., GENERAL Auctioneers, No. 11 Spruce-st.—Storage and cash advances made on every description of property. For sale, one peculiar size fire-proof safe.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN UNPRECEDENTED BARGAIN.—A 7-octave, double-carved mouldings, carved legs, grape pattern, ivory keys, fully warranted piano, $300 style, will be sold, for cash, for $225. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $200. Piano to let. T. E. BERRY, No. 456 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—PERRY, LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS.—ONE 6¾ OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD, FOR $165; one do. do. do. round corners, for $160; fine tone and finish, and warranted. Call for two days at J. M. EDNEY'S, No. 56 John-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. & R. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, to stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JAMES, No. 63 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

FRANCIS AND JAMES KAIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Gentlemen's Residences, Horses, Carriages, and Property of every description, bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

Refer to
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Esq., } W. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., } GLASGOW UROLUS, Esq.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER FIRE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

COUNTY BONDS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $60,000 of Mercer County, Illinois; $40,000 of Marshall County, Illinois. These bonds were issued to the Western Ills. Railroad, and are indorsed by said road, and the interest coupons are payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. The laws of the State and of the said Counties, authorizing the same, &c., &c., can be seen at our office. J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 15 Exchange-place.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after that date.

C. M. HILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, (Feb. 1, 1856,) due Feb. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. J. B. SCOTT.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—300 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by

E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Security negotiated by

JOHN T. MURRAY, No. 46 Wall-st.

Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 586 Broadway, corner Prince-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst., inclusive.

SAM'L. B. ISAACS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th. By order of the Board.

P. HANDY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 28 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 1st inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR the last six months, has been declared, payable on and after 6th February next. By order

ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. has been declared this 3d day of February, 1858, payable on and after the 9th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order

GEORGE C. PETERS, Treasurer.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 12th.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 20th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WM. HOUGHTON, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Bank of New-York, held this day, Mr. A. P. HALSEY was elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Cathell; and Mr. CHARLES H. LEVERICH was chosen Vice-President, Mr. WILLIAM OOTHOUT was elected a director in place of Mr. Edward P. Heyer, resigned. M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—31-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

INSTRUCTION.

THE TEACHERS' AGENCY AND EXCHANGE has for sale eleven Seminaries and Academical Institutions, of which three are in New-York State, two in Virginia, and one each in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Tennessee and Iowa, at prices varying from $1,700 to $10,000.

Wishes situations for several Principals of Academies and Seminaries.

Has applications for a French lady to teach piano, drawing, painting, algebra and geometry in Mississippi salary $500; a lady to teach piano, French and English, and also, one to teach French and ornamentals in Kentucky; a lady to teach English, music, French and drawing, in North Carolina, salary $300; a lady assistant in a seminary in East Florida, salary $500; a drawing master in a seminary in South Carolina, salary $1,000; a gentleman teacher of piano and German in New-Jersey, salary $400; and, in a pew institute in Tennessee, a lady pianist, salary $700; a lady mathematician, salary $600; a lady, teacher of the English branches, salary $600, and a French lady, for French and ornamentals, salary not determined upon. For the foregoing none but those of superior qualifications need apply. Circulars of the "Agency and Exchange" sent on application. Address

MARCIUS WILLSON, (with Ivison & Phinney,)
No. 331 Broadway, New-York.

HALF-A-YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH GRATIS!

The Instruction Book $1, is the only expense for the whole Course of 36 Lessons, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway. Lessons every THURSDAY EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock. N. B.—Tickets and books to be had every day at the above address.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 509 Broadway, offers unusual facilities to gentlemen and boys wishing practical instruction on plans of real business. They will be qualified for any situation desired. Three private desks may be secured this day for Monday, at half price, or $10 for Book-keeping. Regular terms $25.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. B. BOYD.

A LADY, THE PRINCIPAL OF A FLOURishing School for young ladies, in Brooklyn, would like to receive two boarding pupils into her family, where all the advantages of a home, as well as an opportunity to acquire a thorough and accomplished education may be enjoyed. French is spoken in the family. Terms reasonable. Address W. A., Brooklyn.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students receive it at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., upstairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 319 4th-st., corner of MacDougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, in the sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., BOX No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, both in the city and country, and is a good disciplinarian, is desirous to obtain a situation in a school or seminary. The country preferred. Apply at, or address T. A. B., No. 194 West 15th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 157 Montague place, Brooklyn.

The academy will remain open until June 1, giving commencement time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

FOREIGN NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Geological Survey of the State of New-York, and of a resolution of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the same, passed on the 20th day of January, 1858, the undersigned will receive proposals, until Wednesday, the 10th day of March next, at 12 o'clock P. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during each year as the Canals of the State shall remain open for the passage of boats, for a period of five years from the 16th day of March next, the following work, viz.:

Penalty in Bond.
The Chenango Canal and Feeder.....$6,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal.....5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person making it, or some person for that purpose, that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 318, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in or under the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the fifth month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, inadequate to the just value thereof, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

12,800 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $30.....	$320 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $18.....	630 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15.....	225 00
2,600 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15.....	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7.....	14 00
	$1,126 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of D. F. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Breast Pump, $60; 1 Sinker Auger, $1.....	$2 00
1 Small Boat, $15; 3 Oyster Bars, $3.....	18 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cast Hooks, $1.....	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Filters, 94c.....	3 94
20 Picks, $25; 2 Plows, $7.....	30 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4.....	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures.....	225 00
1 Set Scythes, $30; 1 Gravel Sieve, $12.....	42 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50.....	20 00
3 Scrapers, $18; 150 Shovels, $133 87.....	151 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $220.....	223 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 90 feet long, $4.....	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing.....	30 00
Total.....	$960 54

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,360 feet Hemlock Plank.....	$267 20
2,573 feet Hemlock Timber.....	25 01
7,062 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards.....	112 13
1 Lot of Tools.....	5 00
3 Axes, $3 60; 3 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6.....	14 60
4 Crow Bars, $4; 3 Chains, $6; 1 Chisel, 25c.....	10 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5.....	12 00
3 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50.....	3 50
2 Lock Gates, $40; 1 Model Lock, $1 50.....	191 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $35; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	99 00
55 Picks, $60 75; 25 Pike Poles, $3 50; 2 Plows, $9.....	72 25
1 Pump, $2 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	300 00
300 Shovels, $247 65; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50.....	249 90
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c.....	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $203 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50.	210 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 62c.; 4 Sieps and 3 Sockets, $3 50.....	4 12
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3.....	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 3 Cold Chisels, 75c.....	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $1; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	1 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines.....	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total.....	$2,491 71

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned offices ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
JOHN M. JAYCOX,
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.
} Canal Commissioners.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES, OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the subject of relieving the following persons from tax. They are requested to appear on this occasion as no further notice will be given them, viz.:

Henry Cook,
James Lawrence,
James Ackerman,
Peter McCormick,
Charles Devlin,
N. Langstaff Cross,
John H. Lampe,
H. Grinnell,
Wm. B. Post,
J. W. Freeman,
John Boyley,
T. B. Hutchings,
Jacob Hesler,
Harriet Washburn,
M. V. Garrigus,
Thomas Jones,
J. W. Hunt,
Wm. Sears,
Ira, Richards & Co.,
John K. Karner,
Mary Olancy,
Wm. Gramor,
Joseph Levy,
Carl Muller,
Hedden & Starr,
S. D. Burchard,
John Morton,
Union Mutual Ins. Co.
N. Y. & N. O. S. S. Co.

JOHN GREGORY,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
} Committee on Taxes.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order.

ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTment of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 9 City Hall on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock. All parties interested are requested to attend.

THOMAS W. ADAMS,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
JOHN LYNES,
} Committee.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the United States Self-generating Gas-light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 329 Broadway, on the third Tuesday of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. S. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name of CORNING & CO., is this day dissolved. All the debts of said firm have been paid. Signed.

JASPER CORNING,
HENRY M. BENEDICT,
JAMES L. WIBRAY.

By B. M. BENEDICT, Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm of CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, for the manufacturing of Piano-fortes, at the late stand of L. P. CUMMINGS, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Signed, L. P. CUMMINGS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. A. V. CANFIELD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 26 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CONKLIN & HACKETT expired on the 1st inst. W. L. CONKLIN continues his long-established Merchant Tailoring and Clothing business at No. 8 Bowery.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260
Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Citizens Families.
GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.

Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.

THOMAS E. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

200 CHAMBERS-STREET. 200
We offer at LOWEST CASH PRICES,
SMOKED HAMS,
SMOKED SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
PRIME LEAF LARD,
MESS PORK,
PRIME PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
No. 200 CHAMBERS-ST.,
near the Erie Railroad Depôt.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 538 3d-av.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—The ships composing this line are

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ROBERTS.
The BALTIC, Capt. JAMES COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WYMAN.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every one has been taken in it for inspection, or else in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed by any vessels afloat.

The steerage of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proved their mode of construction THE UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $80. From Liverpool to New-York, $2 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILINGS.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31.....1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28.....1858
Saturday, April 24.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 5.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 7.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 2 Austin Friars, London.
G. WAINEIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$120
Second Cabin Passage.....	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$110
Second Cabin Passage.....	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 20
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:	From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:
First Cabin.....$80	First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60	Second Cabin.....65
Steerage.....30	Steerage.....35

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 4, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
North Star...Feb. 20	Saturday, M'h 20	Wednesd'y, M'h 24
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wedn'sd'y, Apl 21

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship ATLANTIC, C. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTH, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.
Edinburg, Cumming, Saturday, Feb. 13, at 12 noon.
Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Depôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

5½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Depôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 9½ A. M. for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations

Rock'and Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and Painted Post Railroad, for Bergen; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. BEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 22, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 1, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¾ and 11¾ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 6¾ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 12¾ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 3¼ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 83. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 3 and 10 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—INDISpensable to travelers, issued through J. B. MONES Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1¾ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—At H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 338 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New York.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF